S/126/62/014/006/010/020 E193/E383

Internal friction

the homogenizing treatment did ensure uniform distribution of the nitrogen throughout each specimen. The temperature-dependence of internal friction was determined for each material before and after nitriding, after the homogenizing treatment and after the homogenizing treatment followed by quenching from various temperatures. Conclusions: 1) when the nitrogen content of austenitic iron-base alloys exceeds a critical value of 0.2-0.3%, a peak appears on the temperature-dependence of the internal friction of the alloy, the peak being caused by diffusion of the nitrogen atoms to the elastic-stresses field in the face-centered cubic lattice. This effect is demonstrated in Fig. 1, where the internal friction of electrolytic iron, containing 0.5% N, is plotted against the test temperature, the various curves relating to specimens given the following treatment: I - homogenizing treatment and waterquenching from 700 °C; II - homogenizing treatment and water-quenching from 700 °C and half-hour tempering at 460 °C; III - as quenching from 700 °C and half-hour tempering from 700 °C and a sub-in II - followed by another water-quenching from 700 °C and a subzero treatment at liquid-nitrogen temperature. 2) With increasing nitrogen content, the height of the internal-friction peak increases Card 2/5

Internal friction

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linearly and the peak is shifted towards lower temperatures.

3) The activation energy for the internal-friction peak increases from 33 kcal/mole for unalloyed austenite to 41 kcal/mole for for the Mn- and Cr-bearing austenite, the simultaneous addition of Mn and Cr causing also broadering of the peak. 4) Partial decomposition of austenite brings about the appearance of additional internal-friction peaks. There are 7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow

Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED:

May 21, 1962

Card 3/5

VERNER, V.D.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.N., SHALIMOVA, A.V.

Use of the internal friction method for studying the nitrogen behavior in iron alloys with face-centered cubic lattices. Fiz. tver.tela 3 no.11:3363-3366 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali im. I.V.Stalina.
(Iron alloys) (Crystal lattices)

VERNER, V.R. Manufacture of the steering lever shaft end of the GAZ-51 automobile. Avt.prom. no.3:34 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3) 1. Simferopol'skiy zavod avtomobil'nykh ruley. (Automobiles—Steering gear)

ACC NR: AT6026903 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0018/0021

AUTHOR: Piguzov, Yu. V.; Verner, V. D.; Shulepov, V. I.; Rzhevskaya, I. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of the behavior of interstitial atoms in molybdenum by means of internal friction

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Vnutrenneye treniye v metallakh i splavakh (Internal friction in metals and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 18-21

TOPIC TAGS: internal friction, molybdenum, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, activation energy, temperature dependence, solid solution, quenching, tempering, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: An internal friction study was made of the effects of C. Oz and Nz additions

in molybdenum. The temperature dependence of internal friction was measured in a vacuum on samples of 1 mm width and 0.35 mm thickness. Oscillation frequencies ranged from 0.5 to 2.1 cps. Quenched samples exhibited a wide internal friction tak, spread over the range 60-400°C, the height of which increased linearly as a function of quenching temperature due to the higher solubilities of the interstitial atoms. The concentration ratio C/C_{max} for C, N_2 and O_2 corresponded with the internal friction ratio Q^{-1}/Q_{max}^{-1} . The peak itself consisted of three components—I, II, III—a high central pormax.

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ACC NR: AT6026903

tion (II) and two neighboring plateaus (I, III). The related activation energies as determined by the Wert-Marx method were 26, 32, and 39 Kcal/mol for I, II and III respectively. Component III was associated with carbon since it vanished after quenching from 1000°C, and the concentration of carbon in solid solution is negligible below 1200°C. The central component II may have been caused by oxygen since oxygen is the most soluble interstitial in molybdenum; also Q⁻¹/Q⁻¹ correlated best with O₂/O₂.

Component I was probably caused by nitrogen. The activation energy for nitrogen diffusion in molybdenum was previously determined by Hartley and Wilson to be 25.1 ± 2.7 Kcal/mol. The peaks and the low temperature background decreased in magnitude after tempering at 600°C for 30 min, or in quenched samples after annealing in hydrogen at 1600°C. Deformation of vacuum annealed samples pushed the high temperature side toward the left, either as a result of the breakaway of dislocations from Cottrell atmospheres or because of localized differences in deformation conditions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 02Apr66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 XC

MIK'KAMANOVICH, K.A.; (VELUEL, V.3.

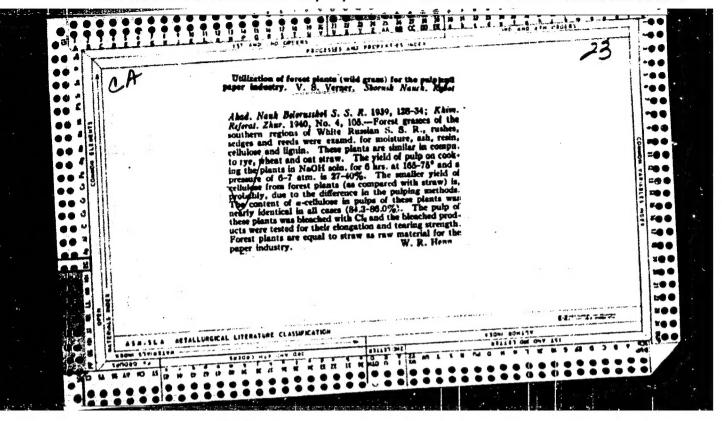
Separation into fractions of the solid residue of tar waters from the thermal processing of peat. Trudy Inst. toef. AN ESSL 9:260-266 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

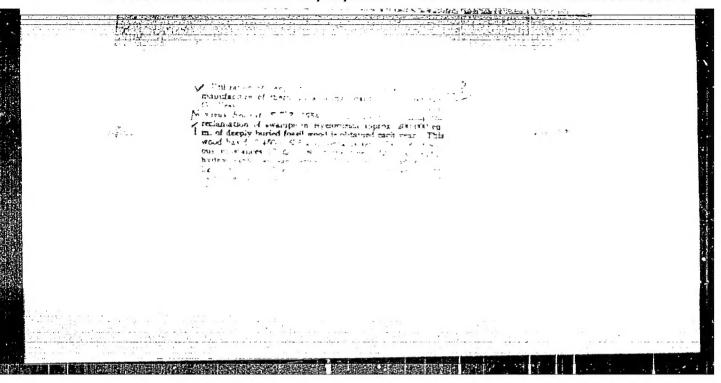
(Peat gasification)

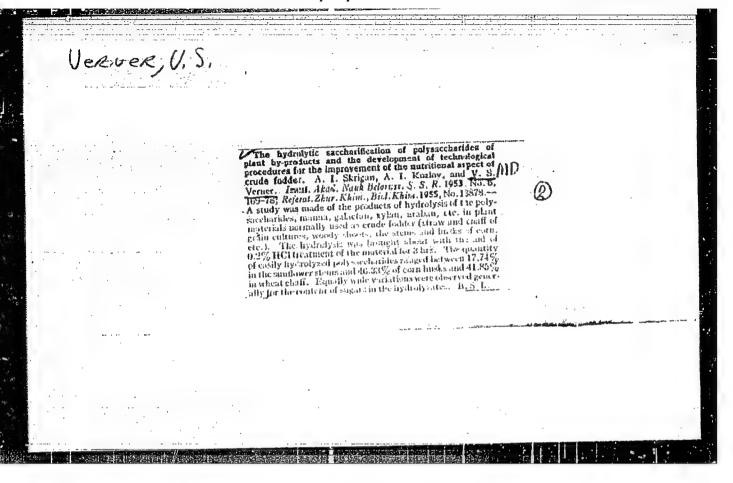
VERNER V.D.

SKHUGAN A.I. AND VERNER V.3. "The effect of thermic turpentine removal on the chemical removal on the chemical composition of tar-impregnated pine wood" Izvestiva akad. nauk BSSR, 1948, no 6, p.161-66, - Bibliog: 7 items

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letpis 'Zhurnal 'Nykh Statey No. 11, 1949)







MIL'KAMANOVICH, K.A.; VERNER, V.S.

Chromatographic method for separating the solid residus of tar

Chromatographic method for separating the solid residus of tar

Chromatographic method for separating the solid leads BSSR 4 water from the thermal decomposition of peat. Dokl.AM BSSR 4 no.8:337-339 Ag 160.

1. Institut torfa AN ESSR. Predstavleno akad. AN ESSR B.V. Yerofeyevym.

(Chromatographic analysis) (Tar)

VERNER, V.S.; RAKOVSKII, V.Ye.

Method for sturing the chemical emposition of peats of a low degree of decomposition. Dokl. An BSSR 8 no.11:727-730 N 164. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut toria Gosudarst-vennogo komiteta po toplivnoy promyshlennosti SSSR.

VARTANOV, Grayr Leonovich; VERNER, Vadim Vladimirovich; SEREBRYAKOV,
Viktor Mikhaylovich; GUREVICH, B.M., nauchnyy red.; CHISLOV,
M.M., red.; SKITEVA, R.A., red.; NESMISLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[A manual for electricians and repairmen]Elektromonter-remontnik.
Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 222 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric motors--Maintenance and repair)

(Electric transformers--Maintenance and repair)

(Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)

VERNER, Vladimir Vladimirovich, inzh.; KHOVANSKIY, Leonid
Dmitriyevich, inzh.; APAKIN, I.S., red.; FREGER, D.P.,
red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of the production of wooden boxes] Mekhanizatsiia proizvodstva dereviannoi iashelpechnoi tayy; iz opyta raboty peredovykh tarnykh predpriiatii Upravleniia lesnoi promyshlennosti i lesnogo khoziaistva Leningradskogo sovnarkhoza. Leningrad, 1962. 35 p. (MIRA 16:7) (Leringrad Economic Region--Container industry)

I II. LANDERS AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

APAKIN, I.S., inzh.; VERNER, V.V.

Uniformization and standardization of boxes. Der. prom. 12 no.11;4-5 N 163. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Byvsheye Spetsial'noye proyektno-konstruktbrakoye byuro Upravleniya mebel'noy i derevoobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Leningradskogo ekonomicheskogo rayona.

OHAGOLEVA, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VERNER, V.V., insh.; SOKOLOV, V.I.; VTOROV, K.I.; BOROVOY, A.I.; STROKOV, I.G.; DADIOMOV, M.S., insh.; PETROVA, V.V., red.isd-va; BOROVERY, H.K., tekhn.red.

[Norms (SN 81-60) for the electric lighting of construction and assembling operations] Normy elektricheskogo osveshcheniia stroitel'nykh i montashnykh rabot SN 81-60. Noskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 18 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komiete po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Moskovskiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyusnogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Glagoleva). 3. Spetsial'noye konstruktorsko-naladochnoye byuro Glavmosstroya (for Verner, Sokolov, Vtorov, Borovoy, Strokov). 4. Leningradskiy filial instituta Orgenergostroy Ministerstva stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy SSSR (for Dadiomov).

(Blectric lighting)

ASHKENAZI, G.I., insh.; VERNER, V.V., insh.

Session of the lighting-engineering section of the Koscow Branch of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Power Industry.

Svetotekhnika 5 no.5:28 My 159. (MINA 12:7)

(Lighting)

VERNER, V.V.

Tool for the manufacture of planer saws. Der.prom. 4 no.10:23-24
0 '55. (MERA 9:1)

1.Glavnyy inshemer Leningradskogo mebel'nogo kombinata.
(Leningrad.—Saws)

VARTANOV, Grayr Lechovich; VERNER, Vadim Vladimirovich; SEREBRYAKOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich; SONGKINA, M.J., red.

[Electromechanical technician and repairman] Elektromonterremontnik. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. (MIRA 18:8)

SOV/129-59-3-14/16

AUTHORS:

Werner, Ye.E. and Zinovich, N.S.

TITLE:

Properties of Bearing Materials at 20 - 125 °C (Svoystva podshipnikovykh materialov pri 20 - 125°)

PERIODICAL: Metalla vedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov. 1959, Nr 3, pp 56 - 59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In IC angines, the operating temperatures of bearings frequently reach 100 °C. Usually given characteristics of the mechanical properties of bearing materials refer to temperatures not exceeding 25°C. In this paper, the results are described of mechanical tests of bearing alloys in the temperature range 20 - 125 °C. The chemical compositions (in %) of the four investigated alloys Fere as follows:

Sz. Sb Cu Ni Cd Po AB B89 base 7.8 3.8 0,10 B83 82.58 11.11 6.13 0.15 9.56 3.26 1.84 BII 1.73 0.65 base 9.97 14.32 0.78 0.08

Of these, two are tir-base alloys and two lead-base Card1/3 alleys, mairly with antimony and copper additions.

Properties of Bearing Materials at 20 - 125 °C

The measured hardness values are entered in Table 2, the results of compression tests at temperatures up to 120°C are entered in Table 3 and the ratios of the hardness to the yield point in compression are entered in Table 4. The measured data are also plotted in graphs, Figures 1-5. On the basis of the obtained results, the following conclusions are arrived at.

1) In the alloys of the type B83, an increase in the remperature does not bring about a decrease in the plastic properties, characterised by the flattening of the specimen as a result of compression. In lead alloys, the megnitude of the flattening decreases appreciably with increasing temperature.

2) For alloys which contain SnSb crystals as the hard

2) For alloys which contain SnSb crystals as the hard structural component, the ratio of the hardness to the compression strength was not a constant value; with increasing test temperature, this ratio also increases without any specific interrelation (it differs for each of the alloys).

3) The tracking up of the babbitt BN and the flattening of the babbitt BT observed in the operation of bearings

Properties of Bearing Materials at 20 - 125 °C

in the case of excessive tightening is explained not only by the difference in the fatigue strength but also by the fact that at elevated temperatures, the babbitt BN breaks up almost without any plastic deformation (with a low magnitude of flattening of the specimen), whilst the babbitt BT has a relatively low strength. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 3/3

VERNER, Ye.E., inzh.; UMANSKIY, A.M., inzh.; GUREVICH, B.D., inzh.

Use of powder metallurgy products in the manufacture of tractors. Trakt. 1 sel'khozmash. 32 no.10:42-44 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vladimirskiy traktornyy zavod (for Verner). 2. Moskovskiy eksperimental'nyy zavod (for Umanskiy, Gurevich).

(Tractors) (Powder metallurgy)

ilc. and 5

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti

Fasonnoye lit'ye mednykh splavov: [sbornik] (Shaped Casting of Copper Alloys; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 205 p 6,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Orlow, N. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds.: Ignatenko, Yu. F., Engineer; Telis, M. Ya., Engineer; and Chursin, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Chernysheva. N. F.: Tech. Ed.: El'kind, V. D.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, technicians, and workers engaged in casting nonferrous metals. It may also be used by students, graduate students and scientific workers in this field.

COVERAGE: This book contains papers presented during a technical and scientific convention held in Moscow in December 1955, on the theory and practice of shaped copper-alloy castings. This convention took place under the auspices of the kumitet tsvetnogolit'ya Tsentral'nego pravleniya NTO Mashprom (Committee on Nonferrous Castings of the Central Administration of the Scientific and Technological Division of the Machine

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

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Industry). The book contains 20 articles dealing with theoretical and practical aspects of casting of nonferrous metals. See Table of Contents for abstracts of individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

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Spasskiy, A. G., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor. Special Features of Lead-bronze Casting

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The author reviews the history and the various properties of lead bronze. He relates the results of his investigations into the effects of various factors present during solidification, on the grain size and structure of this alloy. He also mentions the cause of gaseous inclusions. Various means of refining this alloy by fluxes and deoxidizers are mentioned. Blowing with inert gases is said to be still in an experimental stage. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

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Mal'tsev, M. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Docm: Means of Improving Quality of Nonferrous Castings

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This paper reports that experiments conducted during the last few years by the department of metallurgy at the Moskovskiy institut tsvetaykh metillov i zolota (Moscow Institute for Nonferrous Metals and Gold) showed that the quality of nonferrous castings may be considerably improved by adding small amounts of certain elements which change the process of crystallization and solidification of metals. These elements are said to effect the grain size and the distribution of alloying elements. Experiments were carried out with aluminum alloys to which small amounts (0.1 to 0.01 per cent) of titanium, zirconium, columbium, chromiun, molybdenum, tungsten and boron had been added. The author concludes that this method of controlling the mechanical and other properties of castings by adding certain elements may have extensive practical applications. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Chursin, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Effect on Structure and Properties of Lead Bronzes of Addition of Small Amounts of Certain Elements Card 3/17

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

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The author states that the control of the crystallization process and the grain size of metals depends on rate of crystallization, temperature of metal during casting, and modifying elements. Experiments were conducted with lead bronze to which iron, nickle, chrunium, cobalt, titenium, zirconium, boron and columbium had been added. These elements were added to the melt prior to pouring. Care was taken to avoid aluminum and silicon contamination as even 0.00% of alumn adversely affects the mechanical properties and particularily the impermeability of lead bronze. There are numerous graphs illustrating the effects of certain elements on the properties of the alloy, and some photomirographs showing changes in grain size. The author concludes that the addition of boron improves the impermeability of the alloy, and that zirconium, titanium and, to a lesser degree, boron, improve corrosion resistance to sulfuric acid. He asserts that the changes in structure, not the reduction in grain size itself, are more important in determining alloy properties. No personalities are mentioned. There are 5 references, of which 3 are Soviet and 2 English.

Lakisov, P. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Quality Improvement of Lead-bronze Castings

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

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In this paper the author deals with gaseous porosity of lead bronzes. It is claimed that gaseous porosity, a common defect, may be controlled by some changes in the casting regime. The properties of charcoal and crushed fire-clay graphite crucible material as a protective cover for the melt are discussed. The author sees many advantages in crushed crucible material, among which is the fact that its moisture content is only 5 percent that of charcoal. A different approach to the problem is blowing with nitrogen, during which the hydrogen atoms enter nitrogen bubbles by diffusion. In conclusion the author hydrogen atoms enter nitrogen bubbles by diffusion. In conclusion the author states that the proper temperature of the melt during casting is an important factor in controlling porosity. The optimum casting conditions are shown in graphs and diagrams. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Verner, Ye, E., Engineer. Effect of Addition of Certain Elements on Liquidation 52 of Lead in High-Lead Bronzes

The author discusses the difficulty caused by liquation in making lead bronzes. He claims that analysis of the test American-made bearings showed a lead content

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

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lead show a tendency to gravitational separation of metals. Certain elements are known to counteract this tendency. Experiments were carried out with 40 percent lead bronze to investigate the effects of some elements and are said to have shown that nickel, sulfur, lithium, antimony and other elements reduce the liquation tendencies of lead, antimony especially under conditions of slow cooling. Additions of manganese, columbium, tungsten, and telluriom as well as small quantities of potassium and sodium added in pure state or with sulfur do not improve the distribution of lead in the alloy. No personalities are mentioned. There are 6 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 2 English, and 2 German.

Ozerova, Ye. I., Engineer. Protective Fluxes in Melting of Brass

64

The author discusses the use of fluxes to prevent the loss of zinc through oxidation and evaporation in melting of alloys. To avoid such losses it is necessary to find a flux which will prevent exidation and evaporation of zinc. One of the numerous physical properties of the flux must be sufficient viscosity to keep zinc-vapor bubbles from escaping, because hydrostatic pressure of the flux alone would be insufficient to prevent evaporation. The author gives the composition of a number of fluxes which satisfy the requirements. The raw materials Card 6/27

VERNER, Ye.V., ingh.; VAL, G.A., ingh.; BELYKH, P.G., ingh.

Automated power truck. Stroi. 1 dor. mash. 6 no.2:26-30 F *61.

(Gonveying machinery)

YAKOBSON, A.W., inzh.; TITOV, P.P., inzh.; VERNER, Ye.V., inzh.; KEL'MAN, M.M., inzh.

Automatic unit for molding ornamental ceramic tiles. Stroi.i dor; (MIRA 13 6) mashinostr. 5 no.3:25-28 Mr '60. (MIRA 13 6)

VERNESCU. A,

Current concepts in the field of exploitation of crude-oil deposits by means of secondary-recovery methods. p. 547.

PETROL SI GAZE. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnichenilor din Rominia si Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimiei) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959 Uncl.

VERNESCU, A., ing. candidat in stiinte tehnice

Problems and prospects of the secondary exploitation of crude oil in Rumania. Petrol si gaze 12 no.8:367-371 kg 162.

VERNESGU, A., ing., candidat in stiinte tehnice

Problems and prospects of the secondary exploitation of crude oil in Rumania. Petrol si gaze 12 no.8:367-371 Ag *61.

VERNESCU, A.

A method of foreseeing the behavior of crude oil deposits under partial water drive after the pressure has declined below the saturation pressure. p.246.

PERTOL SI GAZE. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienlor din Rominiasi Ministerul Industriel Pertolului si Chimiei) Bucuresti, Romania. Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1959

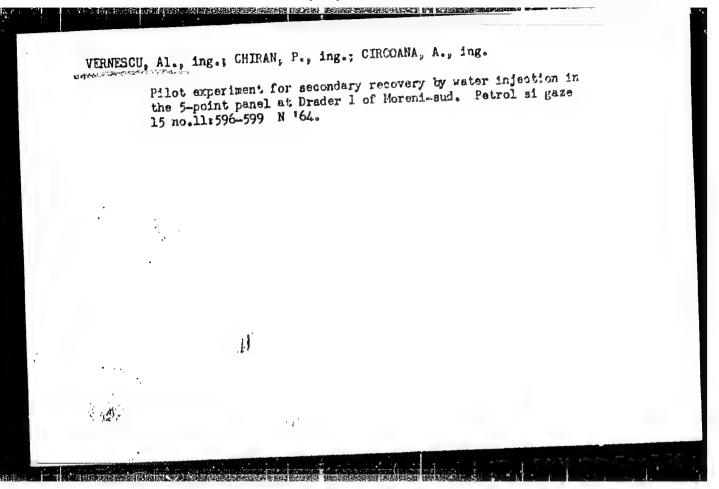
Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Jan 1960 Uncl.

VERNESCU, Al.; RUSU, D.; LANGA, F.; DUMITRU, I.

Secondary recovery of crude oil from the Ochiuri Drader sand by gas injection. Petrol si gaze 15 no. 6:277-280 Je '64.

VERNESCU, Al., ing., cand. in stiinto tehnice

Some problems and prospects of the secondary recovery of patroleum in Fumania. Petrol si gaze 12 no.7:312-316 Jl '61.



CARD:

Runania

Cultivated Plants. Grains. Leguminous Grains.

Tropical Cereals

Tropical Cereals

Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.4, 1959,

Wenesou, Calin

Fertilizer Nitrophoska under Theat.

Rev. gospod. agric. stat, 1958, No.1, 40-3

No abstract

CARD:

1/1

29

VERNESCU, E. ; GRUNDL, Z.

Some problems regarding the designs of dwellings in Pucharest for the 1958 period. p. 575.

REWISTA CONSTRUCTIILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCTII. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Rominia si Ministerul Constructilor si al Marerualelor di Constructii) Pucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 12, Dec. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959 Uncl.

VERNESCU, P.

Construction of the building framework of a repair shop. p. 587

INDUSTRIA CONSTRUCTION SI A MATERIALEION DE CONSTRUCTIL, Bucuresti, Vol 6, No. 11, Nov., 1955

SO: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol 5, No. 7, July, 1956

LUPESCU, A., ing.; VERNESCO, F., ing.

Standardization of constructions for industrial production. her constr si mat constr 16 no.9:470-478 S :64.

1. Director, Institute of Technical Construction Flanning (for Impescu). 2. Technical Director, Institute of Technical Construction Planning (for Vernescu).

VERNESKU, Aleksandr (Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika).

Method of forecastin the behavior of formations in the process of operating with partial dislodgement of oil by water after a pressure Weft.khoz. 34 no.11:20-31 N *56. (MIRA 10:1) (Oil field flooding)

VERNIC E/zA.
YUGOSLAVIA/Géneral Section - Scientific Institutions. Conferences.

A-4

Abs Jour

: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 54

Author

Inst

: Vernic Elza

Title

: Tenth Plenum of the Council of Physical and Mathematical

Society FNRJ, Held on 6 October 1956 in Ljubljana.

Orig Pub

: Glasnik mat. fiz. 1 astron., 1956, 11, No 3-4, 284

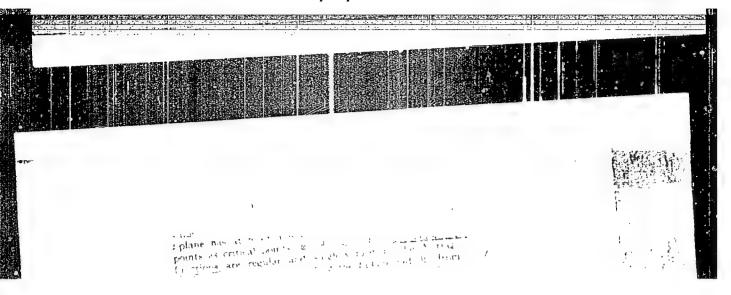
Abstract

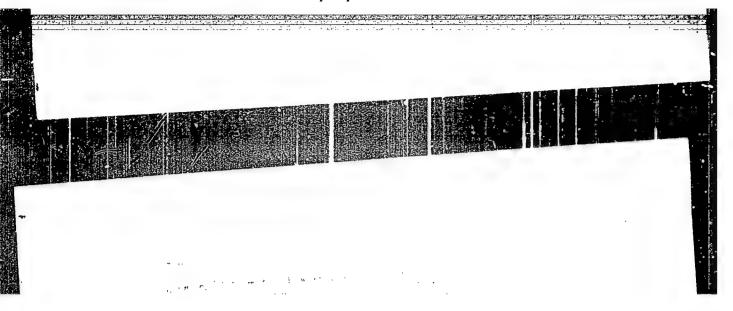
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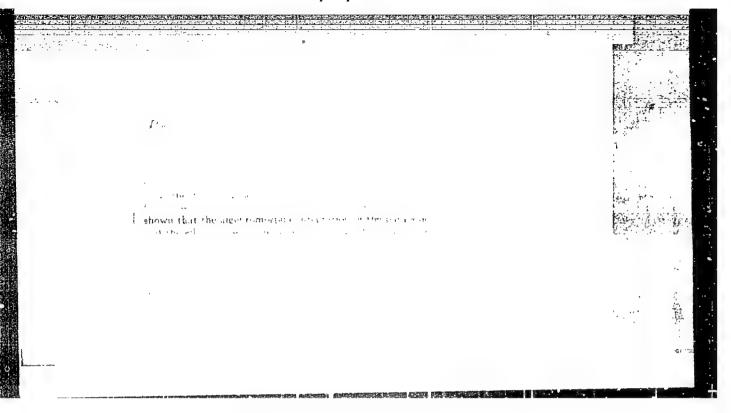
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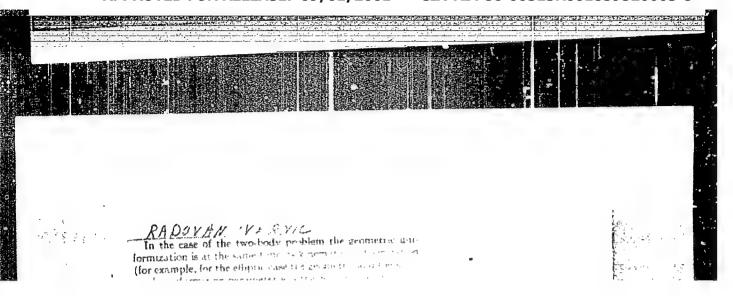
WERNIC E., SMOLEC, I.

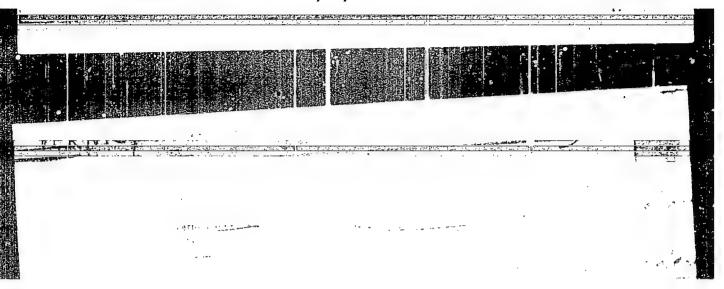
Report on the Plenum of the Association of the Societies of Mathematicians and Physicists, and a short survey of the proceedings at the Consultations and Seminar for Teachers and Professors of Bosnia and Hercegovina, October 29-30, 1961. Glas mat fiz Hrv 17 no.1/2:136 *62 [publ. *163].

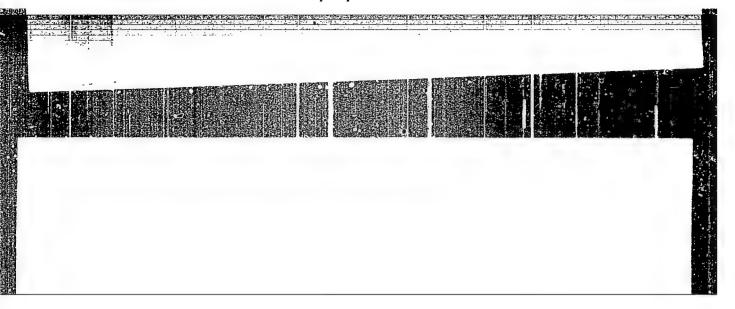


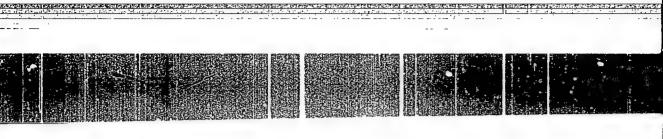












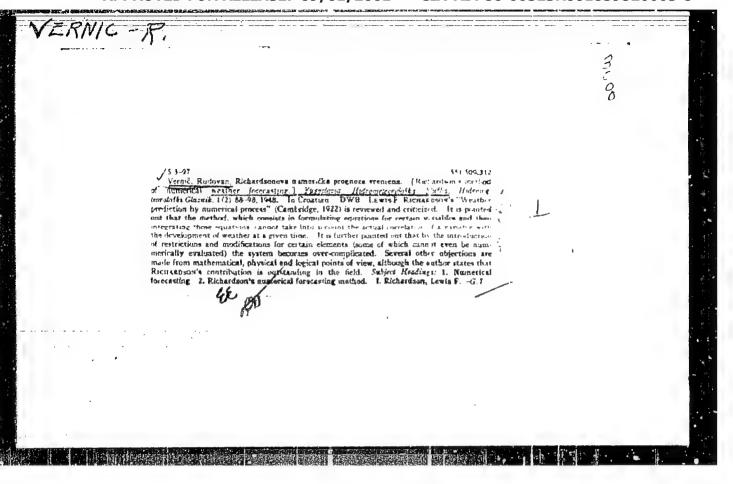
VERNIC, Radovan

Diskussion der Sundmanschen Losung des Dreikorperproblems. Zagreb, Sudslavische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Kunste, 1954. 145 p. (Discussion of Sundman's solution of the problem of three bodies. In German. bibl.)

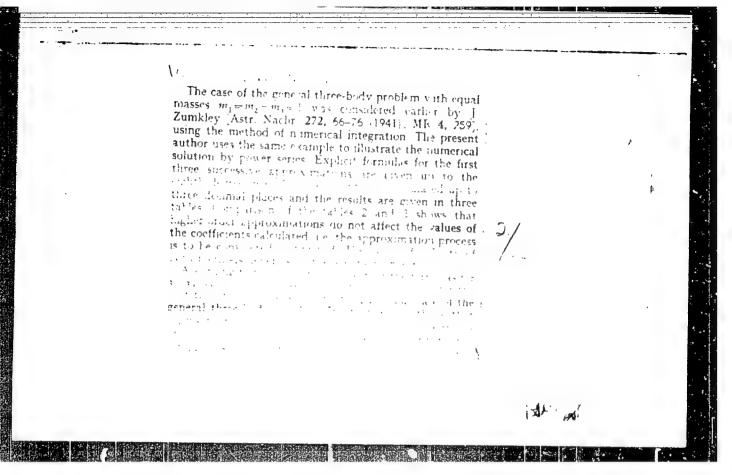
SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859520003-8



1 · VaR Nic	Vernić, Radovan, Numerische Auflösung des sillgemeinen Vernić, Radovan, Numerische Auflösung des sillgemeinen Tenić, Radovan, Numerische Auflösung des sillgemeinen Tenić, Radovan, Numerische Auflösung des sillgemeinen Tenić, Radovan, Numerische Auflösung des sillgemeinen Vernić, Radovan, Numerische Auflösung des sillgemeinen Tenić, Radovan, R	
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VERNIC, R.

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Science

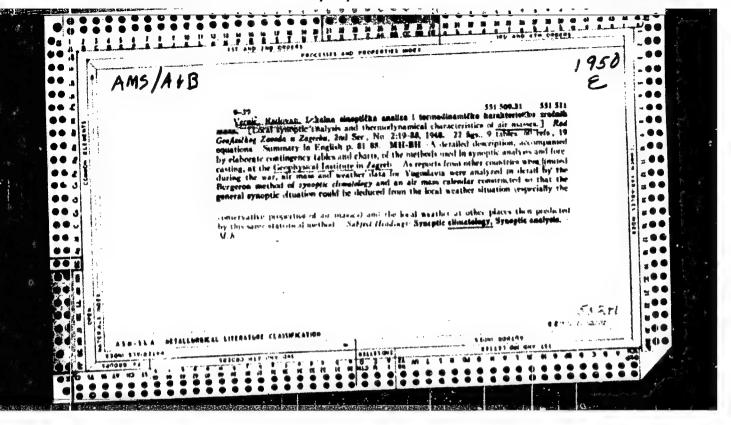
Determination of the orbits of the binary stars. p. 145. Glasnik Matematicko-Fizicki I Astronomski, Vol. 2, no. 4-5, 1947.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

Termodinamicke karakteristike zracnih masa. Zagreb, Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti, 1952. (35 p.) (Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti. Odjel za matematicke, fizicke i techicke nauke. Fasprave, sv. 1., br. 3) (Thermodynamic characteristics of air masses. English summary. maps (fold. in pocket bibl., graphs, tables)

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954

Staze restringiranog problema triju tijela u inercijalnom sustavu. Zagreb, Jugoslavenska skademija znanosti i umjetnosti, 1952. 43 p. (Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti. Cdjel za natematicke, fizicke i tehmicke nauke. Fasprave, sv.,l., br. 4) (Traces of restricted three-body problems represented in an inertial system. German summary. bibl., graphs, tables)
so: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954



VERNIC, Radovan

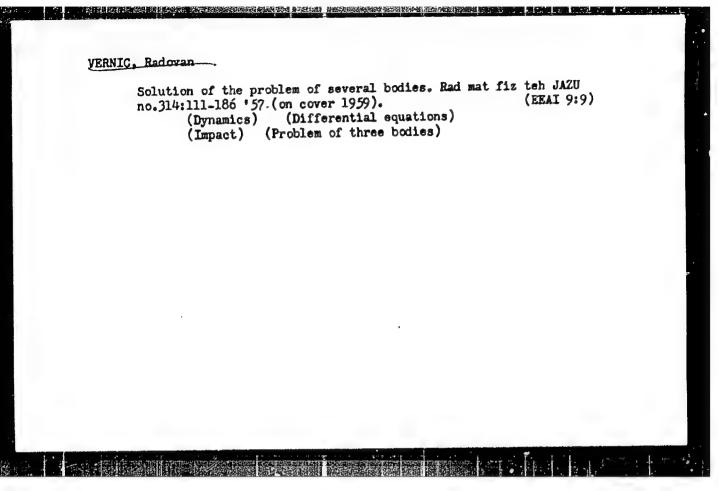
Periodic and symmetrical solutions of the problem of three bodies.

Rad mat fiz teh JAZU no.319:5-54 '61.

VERTIC, R. "Impact conditions of a problem of three bodies." -. 3, (GLEGE, have latternoughtern I astronought, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1954, Zagreb, Yuroslavia) SO: Monthly List of fast European Accessions, (EnAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4, Apr 1955, Uncl.

VERNIC, Radovan

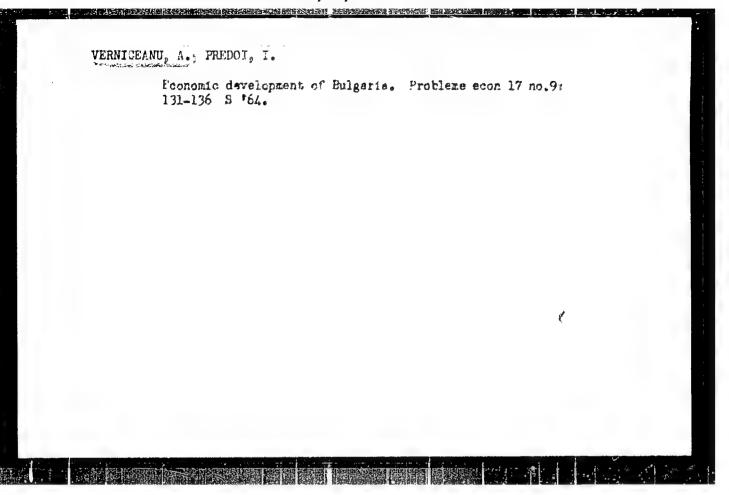
Critical consideration of the impact on the problem of several bodies.
Rad mat fiz teh JAZU no.314;5-85 '57 (on cover 1959). (EEAI 9:9)
(Dynamics) (Impact) (Differential equations)
(Problem of three bodies)



W. MIC, 2.

"Periodic solutions of the problem of three podies." p. 2h7, (GLACTE MATELIANTONE-FIZIONI I ANTACHTENNE, Vol. 6, no. h, 1953, George, Yugoslavia)

SO: Month: List of East European Accessions, (E.AL), IC, Vol 3, No. 12, Dec. 195h, Uncl.



ZAMFIR, C., dr. medic emerit; STRIMBEANU, I., dr.; TURCU, E., dr.; VERNICEANU, V., dr.

The comparative value of electrophoresis and punch biopsy in the diagnosis and evolution of post-viral chronic hepatitis. Med. intern. 14 no.10:1183-1188 0 '62.

1. Lucrare efecutata in Spitalul Militar Central, Sectia I boli interne, Bucuresti.

(HEPATITIS) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

(BLOOD PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS) (LIVER) (BIOPSY)

ZAMFIR, C., dr., doctor in stiinte medicale, medic emerit; VERNICEANU, V.

Considerations on the importance of the Pescador's 3P in the diagnosis of chronic coronary insufficiency. Med. intern. (Dicur) 17 no.5:545-552 My 165.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Sectia I de boli interne, Spitalul militar central, Bucuresti.

RUMANIA

ZAMFIR, C., Major-General, Medical Corps, Dr. docent in Medical Sciences, Physician Emeritus (doctor docent in stiinte medicale, medic emerit); EFANOV, Al., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; VERNICEAMU, V., Major, Medical Corps; IONESCU, M., Colonel, Pharmacist; and IONASCU, Al., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps.

"Critical Study of Humoral Modifications of the Bouillaud-Sokolski Type of Rheumatism Under the Influence of Treatment"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol. 62, No. 3, May-June 1966; pp 403-411

Abstract: Study n 60 members of the armed forces, aged on the average 22 years; very comprehensive physical examination with electrocardiogram, chest fluoroscopy, and detailed laboratory studies including sedimentation rate, fibrinogen, mucopolysaccharide and c-reactive protein in serum and electrophoresis, antistreptolysin $\hat{\theta}$. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate determination was one of the most important criteria, despite its simplicity, it was elevated in 100% of the cases. Data are tabulated and discussed in detail for each of the tests. 6 tables, 6 Vestern and 2 Soviet, 7 Rumanian references, manuscript received 21 February 1966.

RUMANIA

ZAMFIR, C., Major-General, Medical Corps, Dr. Docent in Medical Sciences, Physician Emeritus (Doctor docent in stiinte medicale, medic emerit); TURCU, E., Licutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; and VERNICEANU, V., Major, Medical Corps.

"Medical Sequelae of Cholecystectomy"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol. 62, No. 3, May-June 1966; pp 485-491

Abstract: Review of various types and times of onset and course of the postcholecystectomy syndrome, based primarily on analysis of the literature and clinical observations, ending with some rules on how to prevent it or injunctions to limit cholecystectomy to strict indications, handle tissues carefully, make sure that the return to function of the digestive system is slow and gradual. 1 French, 6 Rumanian reference. Manuscript received 6 December 1965.

1/1

- 28 -

VERNICHENKO, A.F.

"Characteristics of Intrabreed Types of Cows of the Black-Variegated (cherno-pestryy) Breed on the Basis of the Morphology and Functions of their Integument"; dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences (awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2, 1963, pp 232-236)

VERNICHENKO, V.V.

Moraine deposits, glacial dislocations, and karst phenomena in the region of the city of Lvov. Nauk.zap. L'viv un. 39:140-141 '56.

(Lvov--Moraines) (Lvov--Karst)

VERNIDUB, A.S., Cand Chem Sci — (diss) "Separation of vanadium from chromium by the ion exchange method of chromatography." Novocherkassk, 1958, 1h pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Novocherkassk, Order of Labor Med Banner Polytechnic Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze) 130 copies (KL, 27-58, 10h)

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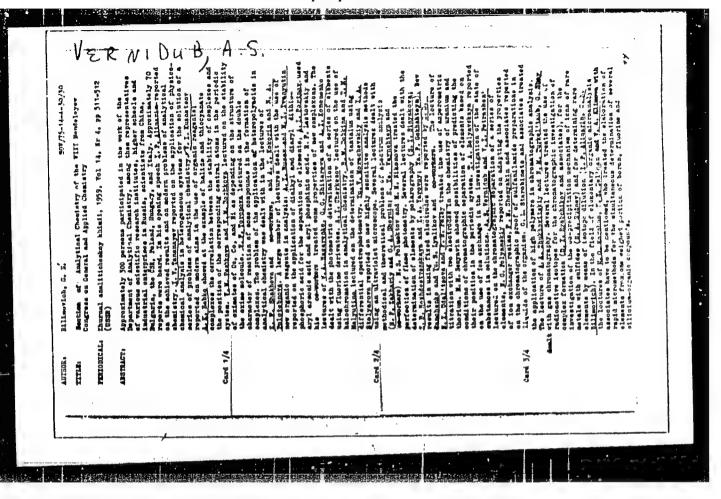
VERNIDUB, A.S. [Vernydub, A.S.], inzh.-mekhanik

How we mechanized the fueling of tractors with petroleum products. Mekh. sil!. hosp. 13 no.9:19-20 S '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy masterskoy gosudarstvennogo plemennogo ovtsezavoda "Illichovka", Barvenkovskiy rayon, Kharikovskoy oblasti.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859520003-8



SOV/137-58-10-21786

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 189 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vernidub, A.S., Petrashen', V. I.

TITLE: Determination of Vanadium In Steels With a High Chromium

Content (Opredeleniye vanadiya v stalyakh s vysokim

soderzhaniyem khroma)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novocherk. politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Vol 69/83, pp 149-152

ABSTRACT: 0.5 - 1 g of steel is dissolved by boiling in 40 cc of H₂SO₄ (1:4), oxidized with HNO₃ (1:1), and evaporated to SO₃ fumes. The cooled solution is neutralized with NH₄OH (1:1) to the appearance of cloudiness, 1 - 1.5 cc H₂SO₄ (1:4) and 20 - 25 cc of 4N KSCN solution are added. The solution is boiled 2 - 3 min, cooled, and passed through a column with the SBS

3 min, cooled, and passed through a column with the SBS cationite in the ammoniacal form at the rate of 2.5 - 3 cc/min. V4+ is completely absorbed by the SBS cationite. V is extracted from the column by 300 cc of H₂SO₄ (1:8) passed through at the rate of 2.5 - 3 cc/min. The eluate (the acid solution containing V) is collected into a 500-cc flask and the V in it is determined by the volumetric or the potention etric method. 0.02 - 0.24% P. K.

Card 1/1 V is determined with a relative error of ±3-5%.

1. Vanadium -- Determination 2. Chromium steel -- Analysis

VERNIDUB, I.I.; ZHIKHAREV, A.S.; MEDALIYEV, Kh.Kh.; PRAVDUN, N.S.; SULAKVELIDZE, G.K.; CHUMAKOVA, G.G.

Study of the ice-forming ability of acrosols of lead iodide.

18. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.9:1286-1293 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vysokogormyy geofizicheskiy institut AN SSSR. (Weather control) (Lead iodide)

AKSENOV, M. Ya.; VERNIDUB, I. I.; KARTSIVADZE, A. I.; OKUDZHAVA, A. M.; PLAUDE, N. O.; SHISMITNISEV, V. V.

BEET COLORS OF THE STATE OF THE

Study of the ice-forming activity of silver iodide aerosol generated in the burning process of pyrotechnical compositions. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 20:197-204 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Silver iodide) (Atmospheric nucleation)

AR5016458 ACC NRI AR UR/0163/65/000/006/B062/B062 551.503.6 SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 68383 Vernidub, I.I.; Kartsivadze, A.I.; Kiziriya, B.I.; Labutin, R.A. AUTHOR: TIMIE: A method for the introduction of reagents into clouds with the use of 12,44155 aviation CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. soveshchaniya po aktivn. vozdeystviyam na grad. protsessy. Tbilisi, 1964, 182-192 TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric cloud, cloud seeding, climate control pyrotechnics TRANSIATION: A method is proposed for the introduction of iceforming aerosol substances into overcooled clouds, by firing into them from an airplane using an automatic multibarrel mount firing special anti-hail cartridges. The cartridges pyrotechnic charge ignites at a proper point in the trajectory and causes a trace of active smoke to form. The firing device is a 24-barrel block, consisting of six 4-barrel units. The anti-hall cortridge is described, and a formula given for an effective pyrotechnic compound to be used in it. The above method of introducing reagents was used to affect the heavy cumulous clouds in the Alazanskaya valley, during the period 1958 to 1962. The tests gave positive results. Similar methods may be used for the introduc-

Card 1/2

SUB CODE: 04/	SUBM DATE: YIOVIE	_
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AUTHORS:

High-temperature oxidation of dispersion aluminum

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 84, abstract 61523

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 84, oxidation of 1961, 309 - 316)

Text: "Issled. Po zharoprochn. splavam". T.7, Moscow, AN SSSR,

Text: "Text: The process of high-temperature oxidation of Al powders is accomposed to the metal, its evaporation and a subsequent reaction of 1961, 309 - 316)

The process of high-temperature oxidation and a subsequent reaction of the metal, its evaporation and a reaction acquires a panied by the melting of the metal, the gaseous phase. In case of an insufficient the mixture of Al vapors with 02 in the gaseous of chemical reaction acquires a the mixture of Al vapors with 02 in the process of chemical reaction acquires a the mixture of Al vapors with 02 in the process of chemical reaction acquires a the mixture of Al vapors with 02 in the process of chemical reaction acquires a the mixture of Al vapors with 02 in the process of chemical reaction acquires a chemical reaction acquires and chemical reaction acquires a chemical reaction acquires a chemical reaction acqui

panied by the melting of the metal, its evapous phase. In case of an insufficient the mixture of Al vapors with 02 in the gaseous phase. In case of an insufficient the mixture of Al vapors with 02 in the process of chemical reaction acquires a the mixture of Al vapor as series of successive flashes of Al vapor presents a series of successive flashes in the preaks in the pulsating character and represents a series of successive flashes of Al vapor presents a series of successive flashes of Al vapor presents a series of successive flashes in the preaks in the reactor space through the breaks of the oxide of the first breaking of the oxide oxide film covering the drop. In case of a sufficient heat supply to molten a sufficient heat supply to molten of the oxide film covering the drop. In case of a sufficient heat supply to molten a supply to molten a supply to molten a supply to molten a sufficient heat supply to molten a supply to molt

Card 1/2

8/137/62/000/006/132/163 A052/A101

High-temperature oxidation of dispersion aluminum

reactor space. At a short distance from the molten metal surface Al vapors enter into chemical reaction with 0_2 and in this case the process takes a continuous course. The completeness of the reaction of Al powders with 0_2 makes up 37-56% and increases to 81-9% in case of a preheating of metal powder and 0_2 to $400^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$.

Authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VERNIDUB, L. I.

"Explanation of the Conditions of the Formation of Ramose Ears of Hybrid Wheat Types." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Selection and Genetics Inst imeni T. D. Lysenko, Odessa, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55)

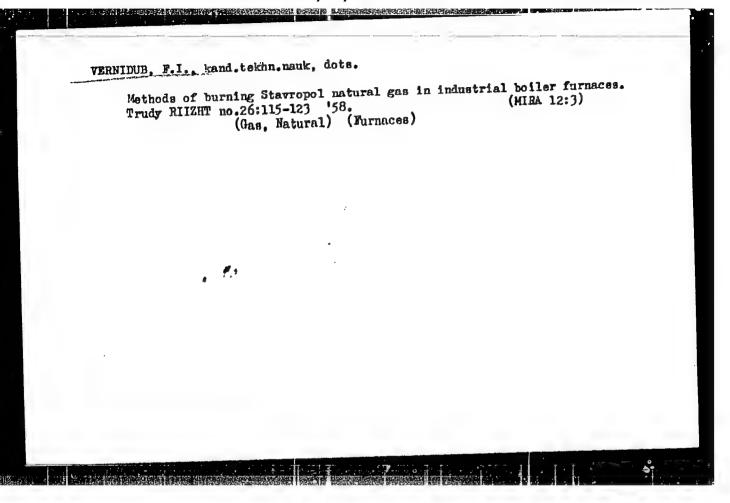
SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

VERNIUUS, F.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigation of thin layer heat exchange apparatus of the recuperating type with forced turbulent flow of an elastic fluid. Trudy RILET no.17:16-36 '53. (MERA 9:6) (Heat exchangers)

Operation of boiler rooms converted to gas fuel. Rezop. truda v prom. 4 no.8:11-12 Ag 60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Rostovskiy institut inzhenerov sheleznodoroshnogo transporta.
(Boilers-Firing-Safety measures)



GERTSYK, I.R., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; VEHNIDUB, F.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Investigating the performance of transportable watertube boilers having furnaces equipped with mechanical stokers. Trudy RIIZHT no.26:124-137 (MIRA 12:3)

'58. (Boilers, Watertube) (Furnaces)

OERTSYK, I.R., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VERNIIUB, F.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Results of the heat engineering tests of the vertical cylindrical Shukhov-Saraf type S-3 boiler. Trudy RIIZHT no.18:159-173 '54. (MIRA 9:3)

(Boilers)

S/137/60/000/011/003/043 A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No.11, p.24, # 25330

AUTHORS: Vernidub, A.S., Petrashen', V.I.

TITLE: On Sorption of Chromium and Vanadium by the SBS Cationite

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novocherk, politekhn. in-ta, 1959, Vol. 97, pp. 163 - 175

TEXT: An investigation was made for the purpose of studying the possibility of separating Cr and V on a SBS cation and sulfocarbon. It is shown that best results are obtained when using SBS. Reduction of the SBS chromate takes place at a pH solution up to 5.2; at an increase of pH to 6, reduction is interrupted. Trivalent Cr (obtained during reduction or taken from the initial solution) is most completely sorbed at pH 5 - 5.2; its sorbtion is reduced at a loer pH. Highest sorption takes place at pH 0.9; it decreases at a pH value increased to 4. If pH is > 5, V is not sorbed. The quantitative separation of Cr and V based on the difference of oxidizing-reduction potentials and ion charges, is not possible.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

Physical Chemistry. Surface Phenomena. Adsorption.

B-13

Chromatography. Ion Exchange.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22563.

Author

A. S. Vernidub, V. I. Petrashen'.

Inst

: Not given

Title

: About the behavior of hexavalent and trivalent chromium on

cationite sorbents.

Orig Pub : Tr. Novocherkas. Polytekhn. in-ta. 1956, 41(55), 15-21.

Abstract: Chromium absorption is studied by filtration of K2Cr2O7 through the cationite SBS layer or through sulfocarbon in H+ or Na+ forms at various acidity of solutions. By a feebleacid reaction (pH \leq 6.3) Cr (6+) is reduced, and the produced Cr (3+) is absorbed by cationite. K2Cr2O7 concentration increases slowly in the filtrate coming out of the column but does not attain its initial value at the entrance. The fullest saturation of cationite SBS by Chromium occurs at pH = 5-5.3; at higher acidities a marked desorption of Cr3+ is observed. Adsorption of Cr3+ from solutions Cr2 (SO4)3

is con

acidified by H2SO4 is observed only at acid concentration 0.1 n. Cationite SBS in limits of acid concentration 0.01-0.1

Card 1/2

-200-

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Surface Phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Exchange.

B-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22563.

n. sorbs on 0.4-0.5 mg/ekv Cr^{3+} one g more than sulfocarbon. Cr adsorption on ationites in Na+ form is higher than in H+form.

Card 2/2

-201-

VERNIUD, F.I.; TIKHAHOVSKIY, P.A.

Burning natural gas from the Stavropol' field in furnaces of industrial boilers. Gaz.prom. no.12:16-19 D '57. (MIRA 11:1) (Gas, Natural) (Boilers)

VERNIDUS, I.I., and the constant in the consta

MAKOKLIH, I.A.; VERNIDUB, I.I.; ZHVANKO, Yu.M.; KARPOV, V.T.;
RAZUMOVSKAYA, G.S.; VOL'HHOVSKAYA, A.A.

Kinetics of the oxidation of fine magnesium powders at high
temperatures. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.4:824-831 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut
narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V.Plekhanova.
(Wagnesium) (Powder metallurgy) (Oxidation)

SHADLOVSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. Prinimali uchastiye:

VERNIDUB, I.I., kand. tekhm. nauk; SHAKHIDZHANOV, Ye.S.,

Kand. tekhm. nauk; SPETANA A.V., inzh.; IVANOVA, N.A., kand.
kand. tekhm. nauk, retsenzent; BIL'DYUKEVICH, N.A., kand.
tekhm. nauk, retsenzent; SUVCROVA, I.A., red.

[Principles of pyrotechnics] Osnovy pirotekhniki. Izd.3.,
perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 338 p.

(MIRA 17:12)

